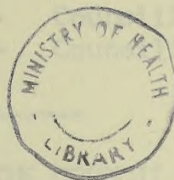


Library
20 9.63

BUCKLOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHIEF
HEALTH OFFICER



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

BUCKLOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1962

BUCKLOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

WILLIAM H. PERRY M.B., D.P.H.

Hambletons, The Mount, Altrincham. Telephone No. Altrincham 3321.

Chief Public Health Inspector


H. G. WILKINSON, M.A., P.H.D., M.B., B.S., Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods

Additional Public Health Inspectors

H. BURN, M.A., P.H.D., Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.

Clerk/Under

Miss T. M. YOUTH (to 31st May 1962) Mrs. E. HOLMES (from August 1962).



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

BUCKLOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN - Councillor J. Beckett J.P.
VICE CHAIRMAN - Councillor E.G.M. Leycester-Roxby.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL 1962

Councillor A. Allen	Councillor E. Leech
Councillor A. Antrobus	Councillor B. G. Nutter
Councillor W. Baldwin (Died December 1962)	Councillor A. Pennington
Councillor B.R.O. Bell	Councillor R.C. Richardson
Councillor G. Bracegirdle	Councillor W.S. Slater (resigned May 1962)
Councillor C.L.S. Cornwall-Legh, J.P., C.C., D.L.	Councillor J.G. Wainwright, J.P.
Councillor A. Dale.	Councillor J.B. Widdrington
Councillor J.A. Done	Councillor R. Wrench (elected August 1962)
Councillor D.A. Findley T.D. (resigned November 1962)	
Councillor S.B.K. Jackson	
Councillor W.J. Jackson,	
Councillor H. Jones (resigned October 1962)	
Councillor J.P. Kershaw	

The work of the Health Department is administered by the following Committees :-

1. SPECIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN - Councillor J.B. Widdrington
VICE CHAIRMAN - Councillor E.G.M. Leycester-Roxby

The Committee comprises the whole Council and is responsible inter alia for the refuse and night soil collection services for rodent control and all water supply and sewerage schemes.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN - Councillor A. Pennington
VICE CHAIRMAN - Councillor R.C. Richardson

The Committee comprises the whole Council and is responsible for all Public Health matters except the services administered by the Special Services Committee.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1962

Medical Officer of Health

Wilfrid H. Parry M.D., D.P.H.
Mountlands, The Mount, Altrincham. Telephone No. Altrincham 5323.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. G. Milburn, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods

Additional Public Health Inspector

R. Egan, M.A.P.H.I. Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.

Clerk Typist

Miss I. A. Frith (to 31st May 1962) Mrs. E. Drinkwater (from August 1962).

BUCKLOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health Department,
Dunham Mount,
Dunham Road,
ALTRINCHAM.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Bucklow Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of Bucklow Rural District for the year 1962. -

Vital Statistics Population

The Registrar General estimates the population for mid-1962 at 19,090 an increase of 1,010 on 1961. This increase is mainly due to overspill re-housing in Partington.

Births

Registered live births numbered 376 (203 males, 173 females) giving a rate of 18.6 per 1,000 population, compared with 18.9 in 1961, a decrease of 0.30. The rate for England and Wales was 18.0 an increase of 0.6 on the previous year.

Of the 376 births, 361 (193 male, 168 female) were legitimate and 15 (10 male, 5 female) were illegitimate. The number of illegitimate births decreased by 6 compared with the 1961 figure.

There were 5 Stillbirths (3 male, 2 female) all of whom were legitimate; there being no illegitimate stillbirths. This is an improvement on 1961 when there were 6 stillbirths.

Deaths

The number of deaths registered during the year was 170 (94 male, 76 female) a ratio to the population of 1 in 112, or a death rate per 1000 of the population of 8.4 as compared with 7.6 for 1961. The rate for 1962 for England and Wales was 11.9 a decrease of 0.1.

There was one male death from tuberculosis in 1962 (1 in 1961). There were 24 deaths from cancer as against 18 in 1961, an increase of 6. Deaths from carcinoma of the lung and bronchus increased by 2 numbering 6 (5 male and 1 female) compared with 4 in 1961.

The death rate from all forms of cancer was 1.25 per 1,000 population and that from cancer of lung and bronchus 0.31 compared with 1.68 and 0.51 respectively for the whole of the country.

Death from heart diseases increased considerably to 53 compared with 29 in 1961.

It is very distressing to report 12 deaths from accidents during the year compared with only 2 in 1961. Five of the deaths were due to motor vehicle accidents. It is to be hoped that the Birmingham - Preston motorway will relieve some of the traffic through Bucklow and so help to reduce accidents in future.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of infants under one year of age registered during 1962 numbered 8, 3 more than 1961. The rate per 1,000 live births for 1962 was 21.2 which was 6.7 higher than for 1961; whilst the rate for England and Wales was 20.7, the lowest rate recorded in this Country.

The number of neonatal deaths was 6, giving a rate of 15.9 per 1,000 live births. The figures for 1961 were 2 and 5.8. The rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 15.1, a decrease of 0.4. Early neonatal deaths increased to 5 against 2 the previous year, a rate of 13.3 per 1,000 live births compared with 5.8 in 1961.

Maternal Mortality

For the fifth year running there were no maternal deaths.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease, apart from dysentery was lower than the previous year. 41 of the 43 cases of Sonne Dysentery lived in the Parish of Peover Superior. The outbreak centred on the local primary school, the first case being notified on 10th October, but due to prompt action, it was possible to contain the outbreak to families with children at the school and no further cases occurred after 19th November.

This outbreak focussed attention on the need for water closet accommodation at the school. It is pleasing to be able to report that a scheme for the closet conversions has now been agreed and submitted to the Ministry for approval, and it is hoped that no time will be lost in carrying out the work.

In 1962 there was a fall in the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register (108 compared with 119 in 1961). There was however, an increase in the number of new cases notified (5 compared with 3 in 1961).

Housing

Fifty-three families were known to be living in unfit houses at the end of the year. This is a slight improvement over 1961 when 56 families occupied unfit houses.

Although no new houses were built by the Council in 1962, nevertheless, in October an important resolution of the Council gave authority for the erection of some 50 - 60 bungalows for old people; that information be obtained as to the appropriate number required for various Parishes; and that application be made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government with a view to the prefabricated bungalows at Mobberley being demolished and replaced by brick dwellings.

Milk

In 1962, Brucellosis was identified in two herds within the district. In one case, the infection affected only a small quantity of milk and satisfactory arrangements were made with the co-operation of the farmer for the milk to be pasteurised.

In the other case, prolonged and intensive infection was discovered in a herd of 35 cows. Some 13 (37.1%) were found to be positive for *Brucella abortus* on culture or guinea-pig inoculation over a period of 12 months. Pasteurisation orders (Section 20) under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 were served on the farmer on various occasions during the year.

Full details of the difficulties encountered with this investigation were reported by me in an article "Brucellosis and Milk Sampling" published in "The Medical Officer" 28th June 1963 (109. 397).

It was recommended that present legislation in relation to brucellosis be reviewed.

Food Premises/Factories

Although conditions in the food premises and factories in the District are generally good - only 10 of the 133 shops and 1 of the 51 factories were visited by the Public Health Staff due to pressure of other duties.

Air Pollution

The problem of lead fall-out from discharge explosions was clearly defined during the year and alterations made within the works affected seem to have solved the problem at present.

No progress was made with the proposed smoke control survey in Partington, but it is my pleasure to report that in November 1962 the Council decided to appoint an additional Public Health Inspector (Mr. R. L. Robbins - who took up his appointment in February 1963) and to promote Mr. R. Egan to the newly designated post of Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

With this increase in staff it is hoped that further progress will be made, especially in food hygiene and air pollution control.

In previous reports reference has been made to the rapid growth of the village of Partington into a small town with a population likely to reach 10,000 in the near future. The provision of health services in the rapidly expanding community is now centred on the new, excellently equipped Clinic Centre built in 1962 by the Cheshire County Council. The Clinic Centre is already proving of great value to the residents of Partington.

My thanks are extended to the Chairman and Members of both the Health Committee and Council for their support in providing the health services of Bucklow Rural District Council.

I am also very grateful to Mr. Milburn and his staff for their loyalty to me and efficient and willing endeavour to further the cause of health in the district.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

Wiegand H. Perry

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the District in Acres .....	.....	.....	.....	46,103
Registrar General's estimate of home population (mid-year) .....	.....	.....	.....	19,090
Population (1961 Census) .....	.....	.....	.....	17,290
Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at 1st April..	.....	.....	.....	4,673
Rateable Value at 31st December 1962 ...	.....	.....	.....	£377,565
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	.....	.....	.....	£ 1,600

<u>VITAL STATISTICS</u>				<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Total Live Births .....	.....	.....	.....	376	343
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 living .....	.....	.....	.....	18.6	18.9
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 living.	.....	.....	.....	16.7	17.0
General Birth Rate (England and Wales)...	.....	.....	.....	18.0	17.4
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births .....	.....	.....	.....	4.0%	6.1%
Total Still Births .....	.....	.....	.....	5	6
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births ....	.....	.....	.....	13.1	17.2
Total Live and Still Births .....	.....	.....	.....	381	349
Deaths of Infants under 1 year .....	.....	.....	.....	8	5
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births .....	.....	.....	.....	21.2	14.5
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	.....	.....	.....	22.1	15.5
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births .....	.....	.....	.....	NIL	NIL
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .....	.....	.....	.....	15.9	5.8
Early Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	.....	.....	.....	13.3	5.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births .....	.....	.....	.....	26.2	22.9
Maternal Deaths .....	.....	.....	.....	NIL	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births .....	.....	.....	.....	NIL	NIL
Total Deaths .....	.....	.....	.....	170	139
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 living .....	.....	.....	.....	8.4	7.6
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 living.	.....	.....	.....	11.7	10.7
General Death Rate (England and Wales)...	.....	.....	.....	11.9	12.0
Deaths from Tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Deaths from Poliomyelitis .....	.....	.....	.....	NIL	NIL
Deaths from Cancer .....	.....	.....	.....	24	18
Deaths from Accidents .....	.....	.....	.....	12	2
Deaths from Heart Diseases .....	.....	.....	.....	53	29

The population figure given by the Registrar General is of home population including armed forces stationed in the district. The figure for mid-1962 is 1,010 more than that for mid-1961 largely because of the new building taking place in the district, most of which is attracting residents from outside.

The home population figure is used to calculate the crude birth and death rates and this is multiplied by a factor provided by the Registrar General to arrive at the standardised rates. This factor allows for the age and sex distribution of the population and enables a fairer comparison to be made between one district and another.

B I R T H S

		<u>1962</u>			<u>1961</u>
		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	(legitimate)	193	168	361	322
	(illegitimate)	10	5	15	21
		<u>203</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>343</u>
Still Births	(legitimate)	3	2	5	6
	(illegitimate)	0	0	0	0
		<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY

<u>Deaths of infants under 1 year</u>		<u>1962</u>			<u>1961</u>
		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Legitimate	6	2	8	5
	Illegitimate	0	0	0	0
		<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>

<u>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks</u>					
	Legitimate	5	1	6	2
	Illegitimate	0	0	0	0
		<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 week</u>					
	Legitimate	4	1	5	2
	Illegitimate	0	0	0	0
		<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>

The 5 deaths give an infant mortality rate lower than average.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion - NIL.

The following table is included to show how the vital statistics compare with those during the past 30 years.

	Population	Total Live Births	Crude Birth Rate	Total Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Deaths of Infants under 1yr.	Cases of Maternal Mortality.
Early Av. 1931-35	23,354	275	11.8	236	10.1	16	0.8
Early Av. 1936-40	9,304	151	16.2	115	12.3	7	1.5
Early Av. 1941-45	10,006	146	14.6	103	10.2	5	0.2
Early Av. 1946-50	10,614	162	15.2	112	10.5	5	0.6
Early Av. 1951-55	11,720	194	16.5	123	8.5	5	0
Early Av. 1956-60	12,596	220	17.2	124	9.7	3	0.2
1961	18,080	343	18.9	139	7.6	5	0
1962	19,090	376	18.6	170	8.4	8	0

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR

1962 AND CAUSES

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>1962</u>			<u>Total 1961</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	0	1	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0
Syphilitic Disease	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	0	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus	5	1	6	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	0	3	3	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	0	4	4	0
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	3	9	9
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0	0
Diabetes	0	2	2	1
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	12	16	28	32
Coronary disease, angina	23	13	36	16
Hypertension with Heart disease	2	3	5	1
Other heart disease	5	7	12	12
Other circulatory diseases	6	6	12	7
Influenza	2	0	2	2
Pneumonia	2	7	9	9
Bronchitis	7	3	10	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	0	0	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	1	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0	0	0
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0	0
Congenital malformations	3	0	3	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	5	11	19
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5	2
All other accidents	6	1	7	0
Suicide	0	0	0	1
Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—
	94	76	170	139
	—	—	—	—

COMMENTS ON THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The table below shows the age groups of the persons whose deaths were recorded during the year :-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total 1961</u>
Under 1 year	6	2	8	5
1 - 10 years	2	3	5	3
11 - 20 "	3	0	3	0
21 - 30 "	0	1	1	1
31 - 40 "	1	3	4	2
41 - 50 "	11	2	13	10
51 - 60 "	18	8	26	15
61 - 70 "	16	13	29	30
71 - 80 "	24	28	52	47
81 - 90 "	9	15	24	22
91 -100 "	0	1	1	4
Age unknown	4	0	4	0
	<u>94</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>139</u>

64% of the deaths were of persons over the age of 60 and 79% over the age of 50, proportions which more nearly approximate to those of recent years than the figures for 1961 which were somewhat higher.

There was a noticeable increase in the number of deaths due to cancer (24 as compared with 18 in 1961) and to heart diseases (53 as compared with 29 in 1961).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the cases of infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis notified during the year and classified in age groups :-

	<u>All</u>	<u>Under</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>Age</u>
	<u>Ages</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>Unknown.</u>
		<u>Year</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>over</u>	
Scarlet Fever	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	28	2	17	9	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dysentery	43	1	8	29	0	4	0	1	0
Other diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	75	3	27	39	0	4	0	2	0

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Number of cases recorded at 31st December.

	<u>1961</u>			<u>1962</u>		
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children	10	3	13	8	2	10
Males	50	2	52	48	2	50
Females	49	5	54	43	5	48
	<u>109</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>108</u>

2. Number of new cases notified during 1962 as compared with the previous year.

	<u>1961</u>			<u>1962</u>		
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males	1	0	1	3	1	4
Females	2	0	2	1	0	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	0	3	4	1	5
	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. There was one male death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1962, and one other male case died from other causes.

The figures for notifications of Dysentery include 41 cases living in the Parish of Peover Superior where a serious outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred in the Autumn of 1962.

The outbreak centred on the Primary School at Peover Superior which serves part of the Macclesfield Rural District and involved 22 families, 18 of whom resided within this Rural District, and 30 pupils at the School.

In these 18 families there were a total of 29 cases, 3 of whom gave negative stool specimens and 12 symptomless excretors.

The first case was notified on 10th October, but due to the prompt action taken the outbreak was confined to families with children at the local school and no positive stool specimens were obtained after 19th November. By 3rd December it was clear that the outbreak was over.

This outbreak resulted in the Council pressing again for the closet accommodation at this school to be converted to water closets and connected to the sewer provided some 2½ years earlier.

NATIONAL HEALTH ACT SERVICES AND
SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

A. Services provided in accordance with the requirements
of the National Health Service Act 1946

1. Hospital Services

Controlling Body - Manchester Regional Hospital Board.
Local Hospitals - Administered by North West and Mid-Cheshire Hospital
Management Committee.
Secretary - Mr. F. Fowden, Administrative Offices,
Altrincham Maternity Home, Sinderland Road, Altrincham.

Hospitals serving this area :-

General Acute Cases	-	Cottage Hospital, Knutsford
		Altrincham General Hospital
		Denzell Convalescent Hospital, Bowdon
General Chronic Cases	-	Cranford Lodge, Knutsford
Chest Clinic	-	St. Anne's Home, Woodville Road, Altrincham
Ear, Nose and Throat	-	" " " " " "
Infectious Diseases	-	Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester

A large number of cases from Bucklow are treated in the greater Manchester Area Hospitals.

ii. General Practitioner and General Dental Services

Controlling Body - National Health Service Executive Council for Cheshire
Clerk - Mr. F. Hayter, 28 Nicholas Street, Chester

iii. Services of Local Health Authority - Cheshire County Council

1. Ambulance Service)	
2. Immunisation and Vaccination	)	Altrincham
3. Care and After Care	)	Divisional Health
4. Home Help Service	)	Committee
5. Junior Training Centre - Navigation Road, Altrincham)	
6. Maternity and Child Welfare)	
7. Domiciliary Midwifery and District Nursing)	
8. Dental Service - Expectant and Nursing Mothers and pre-school children	)	County Council Health Committee
9. Mental Health Service - Senior Mental Welfare Officer))	
Mr. W. H. Driver,		
5 School Road, Sale.		

The Divisional Health Committee covers Hale U.D.C., Bowdon U.D.C., Altrincham M.B., Knutsford U.D.C., and Bucklow R.D.C., and includes members of those Authorities, members of the County Council, and co-opted members.

Divisional Medical Officer - Wilfrid H. Parry M.D., D.P.H.
Mountlands, The Mount, Altrincham (Tel. Alt. 5323)

B. Other Services by other Committees of Cheshire County Council

1. Education Committee	-	School Health Service, including School Dental Service.
2. Welfare Committee	-	Homeless, handicapped persons, provision for residential accommodation etc.
County Welfare Officer	-	Mr. Evans, County Hall, Chester
3. Children's Committee	-	Provides for the care of Deprived Children. i.e. children not under parental care.
Children's Officer for this area	-	Mr. J. E. Blades, 53 - 55 George Street, Altrincham.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector for compiling the following section of the report in so far as it relates to matters under his administration :-

VISITS

During the year a total of 1302 visits were made compared with 1249 in 1961, made up as follows:-

Housing	42	Rodent control	18
Council House Tenancies	88	Drains, cesspools and watercourses	43
Overcrowding	2	Water supplies;	
		Swimming Baths	7
Caravan Sites	49	Refuse Nuisances	5
Schools	5	Scavenging	261
Food Premises	15	Dustbins and Closet Pails	8
Dairies and milk samples	15	Cesspool emptying	6
Meat and Food Inspection	361	Air Pollution	8
Ice Cream Premises	7	Slaughterhouses	7
Infectious Disease	221	Sewer Connections and Conversions	7
Insect Pests	4	Miscellaneous	81
Improvement Grants	42		

HOUSING

Defects and Nuisances

17 complaints were received and investigated followed by the service of informal notices. They included :-

Defects of repair	6
Defective dustbins	1
Defective closet pails	8
Defective house drains or septic tanks	2

Demolition and Closure

6 houses were represented for action under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957. In three cases demolition orders were made, and in the other three cases undertakings not to use them for human habitation after vacation were accepted.

In June 1962 the Council submitted further proposals to the Minister showing that since 1955 a total of 55 houses had been demolished or closed and a further 56 required action in the next five years.

Since 1955 a total of 93 houses have been represented for action under the Housing Acts and further 14 have been dealt with informally. At 31st December 1962 the results were as follows :-

No. of houses demolished	25
No. of houses closed	33
No. of houses made fit	14
No. of houses still occupied	35
	<hr/>
	107
	<hr/>

The 35 unfit houses still occupied included the following :-

Houses subject to demolition orders	2
Houses purchased by the Council for deferred demolition	6
Houses in proposed clearance area	3
Houses subject to undertakings not to use on vacation	24

A further 18 houses known to be unfit remain to be dealt with so that 53 families were known to be living in unfit houses at the end of the year.

No new houses were built by the Council during the year, although plans for two groups of houses at Carrington and Mobberley have been prepared.

Seven new bungalows were commenced at Partington as a further stage in the replacement of the prefabricated bungalows there.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding is seldom encountered in the district and only one case was noted during the year. This was abated after representations had been made to the sub-tenants.

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications were received for certificates of disrepair and no action under the Rent Act was taken.

Improvement Grants

The Engineer and Surveyor deals with all applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants, but the Chief Public Health Inspector advises as to the suitability of houses for grant aid and indicates in each case the defects of repair needed to be remedied to meet the conditions of the Grant.

During the year Improvement Grants totalling £6745 were approved in respect of 20 houses, and Standard Grants were approved in respect of 19 houses to a total of £2475.

New Houses

During the year 125 houses were built in the district, all by private enterprise.

Council Houses

The Council own 738 dwellings made up as follows:-

	Pre 1939	Post 1939
Four bedroomed houses	11	41
Three bedroomed houses	92	537
Two bedroomed houses	-	1
Two bedroomed bungalows - brick	-	34
Two bedroomed bungalows - prefabricated	-	22
	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 635

In addition the Council own 7 unfit houses at Mobberley purchased in 1959 for deferred demolition, one of which was closed during 1960.

At Partington where 221 permanent dwellings have been completed by the Council since 1946, 32 are let to persons employed at the Carrington Power Station and 104 to overspill tenants nominated by Manchester Corporation (10); Stretford Corporation (56) and Salford Corporation (38)

Letting of Council Houses

The letting of the Council's houses is the responsibility of the Housing Tenancy Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible for the administrative work involved and also for certain other aspects of management such as the taking in of lodgers.

During the year 44 new tenancies were created of which 2 were the result of exchanges between existing tenants. 4 exchanges with tenants of other authorities were agreed to. 7 of the 21 re-lettings were to families living in unfit houses.

The list of applicants for houses continued to remain almost constant at a little over 200.

Caravans and Movable Dwellings

In May 1962 a public inquiry was held at which an Inspector appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government heard objections to the Discontinuance Orders made in April 1961 in respect of 30 Caravan Sites in the rural district.

At the end of the year the Minister's decisions were still awaited, and accordingly the caravan position remained much the same as before.

3 Caravan Site licences for 11 caravans were granted during the year. Of these, two sites, used mainly by contractor's employees had been the subject of enforcement notices made in 1961. One notice was withdrawn and a short-term permission given; the other was quashed by the Minister on appeal and a short-term permission given. The third licence was for a caravan occupied by an employee at a Country Club.

At 31st December 1962 the following caravan site licences were in force :-

Residential Sites (short-term licence)	1 site	-	2 caravans
" " (permanent licence)	3 sites	-	45, 40 and 15 caravans
Mixed Sites	" "	1 site	- 43 (Residential caravans
			- 14 (Recreational caravans
Recreational Sites	" "	1 site	- 30 caravans
Contractors Sites (short-term licence)	3 sites	-	60, 8 and 6 caravans
Sites for employees at (occupation farms etc. conditions)	7 sites	-	8 caravans

The owner of the recreational caravan site for 30 vans decided to clear the site rather than comply with the licence conditions.

WATER SUPPLY

By an order which became operative on 1st April 1961 the Council ceased to be a water undertaking and the whole of the Rural District came into the area of supply of the Manchester Corporation Water Committee.

So far as can be ascertained only about 50 isolated houses with a residential population of about 130 persons are not supplied from public mains.

The Engineer and Manager, Manchester Corporation Waterworks has supplied the following typical analysis of the water drawn from Thirlmere and Haweswater as supplied in the Rural District and also details of samples taken.

Typical analysis of the mixed supplies, as taken from house taps is as follows:-

pH value	...	...	6.9
Colour as p.p.m. platinum	...	...	16
Turbidity p.p.m. silica scale	...	...	0.6
<u>Parts per million</u>			
Totalsolids dried @ 180°C	...	...	37
Free acidity as CO ₂	...	...	2
Alkalinity as Ca CO ₃	...	...	14
Total hardness as Ca CO ₃	...	...	22
Chlorides as Cl ₂	...	...	6
Oxygen absorbed test			
4 hours @ 27°C	...	...	1.38
Silica as SiO ₂	...	...	2
Iron as Fe	...	...	0.04
Manganese as Mn	...	...	0.01

The water supply is liable only to slight variations during the year.

Thirlmere water is neutralised with hydrated lime at the head works so as to give pH value around 7 in the town area. Haweswater has a similar pH value without neutralisation. The mixed water contains less than 0.2p.p.m. lead after standing in contact with lead service pipes overnight.

Two hundred and forty three (243)bacteriological samples were collected in the area during the year with the following results :-

Total number of samples	243	
Samples free from coliform bacteria	218	89.7%
Samples free from faecal coli	231	95.1%
Samples with faecal coli present	12	4.9%
Samples with non-faecal coli present	23	9.5%

Samples with Coli present

Number of coli present in 100mls of water	Type of coli present			
	<u>Faecal coli</u>		<u>Non-faecal coli</u>	
	No. of samples	Per cent	No. of samples	Per cent
1	12	4.9	19	7.8
2	--	-	1	0.4
3	--	-	2	0.8
13	--	-	1	0.4
	12	4.9	23	9.4

The above coliform bacteria were derived from "aftergrowths" in deposits in mains. On the same days as the 25 samples with coli present were taken, 63 other samples were also taken and these were coli-free or excellent.

Of the 25 samples with coliform bacteria present, 13 samples contained only 1 coli per 100 mls. and 21 contained not more than 2 coli, of which 10 samples contained 1 faecal coli per 100 mls.

The water has been of excellent chemical quality and very satisfactory bacteriological quality throughout the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor has supplied the following information with regard to sewerage schemes.

- (i) Contracts Completed :- Ashley Sewerage Scheme consisting of Erection of Ejector Station with gravity sewer to a rising main from the Station.

Tabley Sewerage Scheme consisting of laying of rising main to carry sewage from the Knutsford Service Area adjoining the M6 Motorway to the sewer in the Knutsford Urban District.
- (ii) Contracts Started:- Mobberley Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.
- (iii) The Schemes prepared during the year are the Partington Sewage Disposal Works Extension Scheme and the Carrington Sewerage Scheme. It is expected that the Partington Sewage Works Extension will commence in the very near future and the Carrington Scheme towards the end of 1963.
- (iv) There have been no major breakdowns on the sewerage systems in the District during 1962.

A large area of the district is still without sewerage and apart from those areas to be dealt with in the schemes already prepared sewerage schemes are badly needed in the parishes of Pickmere, Rostherne and Ollerton, and extension to the scheme at Peover Superior are similarly needed. The Council, in their statement to the Local Government Boundary Commission, expressed their intention to proceed with their plans for these schemes as quickly as possible.

Meanwhile the number of houses served by pail closets continues to decrease as more and more houses are modernised, and this tends to increase the demand for septic tank emptying.

During 1962 the cesspool emptier removed 238 loads from 157 septic tanks and cesspools and £297.10.0 was recovered in charges for this work.

A complaint of oil in the stretch of water known as The Dam in the Lymm Urban District was traced to a stream entering from the parish of High Legh. This in turn was followed and the source of the oil finally traced to a depot of the Central Electricity Generating Board. Oil from a transformer due for breaking up had been discharged on to an area of grass and had seeped via land drains into the adjoining ditch, and so into the stream feeding the Lymm Dam.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

In August a second bulk-loader for handling large refuse containers was delivered and the refuse collection fleet now comprises two 25 cubic yard S.D. fore and aft tippers; two 16 cubic yard S.D. fore and aft tippers, one 16 cubic yard Dennis Paxit and one 7 cubic yard Ford side-loading freighter.

This latter machine is to be replaced early in 1963.

Collections continued on a weekly basis in all parishes with more frequent calls at Manchester Airport, the Partington Shopping Centre and various canteens and hotels where the conditions warrant it.

Consideration was given to the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme but no conclusions on the type of scheme to be adopted were reached.

In April a new tip was brought into use at Great Budworth, most of which is just within the Runcorn Rural District and this should prove useful later in 1963 when the service area is opened on the new Birmingham-Preston Motorway which runs through the district.

Tipping continued at Warburton and Mobberley but both these tips have a limited life and the search for suitable long-term tipping sites has so far been fruitless. With the same problem facing them, certain adjoining authorities decided to set up a joint committee to investigate the possibility of operating jointly, a refuse disposal plant, and the Council appointed representatives to this joint committee. Unless some form of mechanical treatment of refuse is undertaken there is a grave risk of refuse disposal becoming a major problem within the next five or six years.

Severe gales early in the year necessitated the erection of high fencing at the Warburton Tip to prevent, so far as possible, the nuisance inevitably resulting from paper being blown off the tip.

Several tip fires had to be dealt with at Warburton, and a very serious fire at Mobberley, was only extinguished with the ready co-operation of the Motorway contractors who smothered the burning refuse with loads of wet clay.

In the absence of adequate mechanical aids and of supplies of covering material these troubles are inevitable and the generally unsatisfactory method of tipping crude refuse is a major reason for giving serious consideration to the provision of a proper treatment plant.

With the purchase of yet another collection vehicle the Council's depot became even more inadequate and negotiations were entered into in respect of possible alternative premises. However, no definite arrangements were made by the end of the year.

In October 204 of the Council's houses at Partington were supplied with paper sack holders and the dustbins withdrawn and early results from this trial of the paper sack system were so encouraging that it was agreed to extend the trial to a further 128 houses. In addition it was agreed with the developers of an estate of more than 100 private houses that paper sack holders should be provided to each house on the estate.

LITTER

An increasing problem in the Rural District is the deposit of litter on roadside sites by persons who are mainly from neighbouring towns. The County Police took two cases to court and in another case the litter was identified with a particular shop, the Manager of which immediately arranged for its removal.

The Council assist the Cheshire County Council by regularly clearing the litter baskets at various lay-bys on main roads and a similar service is given in respect of litter baskets provided by Parish Councils. Any request from householders to remove exceptional articles such as mattresses, corrugated iron and other bulky waste is promptly dealt with by the refuse collection staff and a small charge levied, but in spite of this the dumping of waste continues.

MILK

Five distributors of milk trading from premises within the district are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959.

Being a designated area only designated milk may be sold in the district and the Cheshire County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, issue licences to milk distributors to use Special Designations.

The County Council now concentrate their sampling of raw milk supplies from which the milk is being retailed raw to the public, all samples being specially examined for Brucella infection. 55 samples were taken from 21 herds. All were free from Tuberculosis but the milk from two herds proved to be infected with Brucellosis. In one case only a very small quantity of the milk was being sold raw and after individual cow samples had cleared most of the herd, satisfactory arrangements were made for the raw sales to be drawn from the non-infected cows and the remainder sent for pasteurisation.

In the other case, an order was made in June requiring the milk from 7 of the 35 cows to be pasteurised. This order was finally withdrawn on 1st November, only to be followed a month later by a second order in respect of 7 other cows which further individual samples had shown to be infected

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

In February 1962, following extensive alterations to the premises, one of the four slaughterhouses which closed in July 1961, when the construction regulations came into force in the district, was re-licensed making a total of three private slaughterhouses in operation. All were re-licensed as from 1st July for a further year.

An application for a licence for one other slaughterhouse submitted in June 1962 was finally refused at the end of the year when it became apparent that the owner was not proceeding with his proposals to bring the premises up to the statutory standard.

The number of animals inspected and the number affected with disease are shown in the table overleaf. There were increases over 1961 in respect of Cattle, Calves and Sheep, but a decrease in the number of Cows and Pigs.

For the second year running no Tuberculosis was found in cattle and only one pig was found to have this infection. The incidence of serious disease continues to remain at a very low level and reflects the vast improvement in animal health which has taken place in recent years. In 1955 .. 7.7% of the cattle, 20.7% of the Cows and 3.5% of the Pigs inspected were affected with tuberculosis.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	502	45	42	2932	733
Number Inspected	502	45	42	2932	733
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	2	1	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	39	13	2	31	43
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	7.8%	31.1%	9.5%	1.1%	6.1%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.1%
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

ICE CREAM

There is only one manufacturer of Ice Cream in the district where a complete cold mix is used. The premises were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

4 additional shops were registered for the sale of Ice Cream bringing the total of registered premises to 34.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 133 food premises in the district in the following categories:-

<u>Retail Shops</u>	General Grocers	...	35
	Butchers	...	6
	Greengrocers	...	4 (3 also sell fish)
	Fish Friers	...	3
	Confectioners	...	5
	Bakers	...	1 (also grocers)
<u>Canteens</u>	Factories	...	10
	Institutions	...	3
	Day Schools	...	11
<u>Catering Premises</u>	Cafes and Snack Bars	...	15 (3 also fish friers)
	Inns and Licensed Clubs (Snacks)	...	23
	Hotels & Club Restaurants...		17

Generally the conditions in food premises in the district are good, but the pressure of duties in other directions has enabled inspections to be made of only 10 of them.

SHOPS

Prior to opening of the Partington Shopping Centre there were very few shops in the district other than food shops. At the end of 1962 there were the following:-

Ladies Hairdressers	...	2	Pharmacists	...	1
Ladies Outfitters	...	3	Turf Accountants.		1
Hardware	...	2	Mens Hairdressers		2
Dry Cleaners	...	2	Cycles	...	2
Opticians	...	1	Gas Showrooms	...	1
Electrical Appliances	...	1	Banks	...	2
Antiques	...	1	Off Licence Shops		1
Shoes	...	1			

The Cheshire County Council are the Shops Act Authority, the Council being only concerned with the provision of sanitary accommodation.

SWIMMING BATHS

There is only one public swimming bath in the district. This is an open air bath used only in the summer. No contravention of the Bye-laws was found and samples of the water proved satisfactory. The water is obtained direct from the mains and a chlorination plant is used. Tests for residual chlorine were positive on every occasion when visits were made.

PET SHOPS

Two premises are licensed under the Pet Animals Act 1951. One is a kennels and the other a bird, fish and small animals dealer.

AIR POLLUTION

Most of the district is rural in character but the industrial and residential development in the parishes of Carrington and Partington do present serious air pollution problems. Owing to pressure of other work no progress could be made with the survey necessary as a preliminary to the declaration of a smoke control area in Partington, but the appointment at the end of the year of an additional Public Health Inspector should enable this survey to proceed in 1963.

The Council are represented on the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council and on a Joint Conference of 7 local authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire which undertakes a study of air pollution in the area to the south west of Manchester. An Advisory Sub-Committee of officers meet regularly to discuss problems arising under the Clean Air Act.

Following representations from a Parish Council a joint visit was made to a works lying just within a neighbouring rural district with officers of that authority in connection with accidental high pressure discharge of fine particles of lead compounds. These were deposited over quite a wide area but the firm concerned do their utmost, by sampling herbage and crops, to ensure that no seriously contaminated foodstuffs are consumed by animals or sold to the public. Work on adaptations to the plant were proving successful later in the year both in reducing the frequency of the discharges and in containing the material discharged with much narrower limits.

Numberous complaints of offensive odours affecting the Parish of Carrington were finally traced to the disposal in the Urmston Urban District of chemical waste from a works in Manchester. This practice was stopped after representations to the Manchester Corporation as owners of the disposal site.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958

21 renewal Licences were issued authorising the holders to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse or Knacker's Yard.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employ a full-time Rodent Operator who is provided with a van. At the end of the year 27 Contracts to the value of £309 were in force.

The following table shows the work done during the year, the figures being actual inspections and treatments, including re-inspections and secondary treatments.

Type of Property	Local Authority	Private	Agricultural	Business & Other	Total
Inspection made following complaint	2	113	11	32	158
Inspections made in routine surveys	183	60	356	72	671
Major Rat Infestations found	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Rat Infestations found	32	106	67	41	246
Mice Infestations found	-	30	54	15	99
Treatments carried Out	31	129	87	54	301

19 sewer systems were test baited and in no case was there any indication of an infestation.

FARM SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The Rodent Operator who visits farms in the course of his duties continued to check on the sanitary accommodation provided during such visits. Any defect reported is followed up by the Public Health Inspectors.

With 484 farms in the district there is no other way in which a routine survey of farm sanitary accommodation can be carried out and the provisions of the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act 1956 implemented.

64 farms were inspected and the following were noted :-

Watercloset(s) provided	30
Pailcloset(s) "	27
Privy provided	1
No proper closet(s) provided	6
	<u>64</u>

4 notices were served during the year.

FACTORIES

The following table, which is in the form requested by the Minister, gives the details required of action in connection with factories. Owing to pressure of other duties no factories were inspected under the Factories Act.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 are enforced by Local Authority	4	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 only is enforced by the Local Authority	38	-	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	1	-	-
Total	51	1	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences S7					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

Nature of Work	No.of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No.of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.,) Cleaning) and) washing	21	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	-	-	-	-	-

